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THE MACDONALD LASSIE

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Journal Jottings

Back in the March issue we
welcomed Dr. Gordon Bachman to
the Macdonald Community. It is
a pleasure now to introduce
Gordon, in his new role as Editor,
to the readers of The Macdonald
Journal. Effective June 1, Gordon
Bachman was appointed Director
of Extension and his first editorial,
which appears on page two,
gives every indication that not
only we at Macdonald but the
Quebec rural community stand
to gain from Gordon's knowledge
and dedication.

ground is an added bonus for
Journal readers and I look forward
to working with him on even
better issues in the months to come.

Hazel M. Clarke

Gordon received his M.Sc. degree
in agricultural journalism from the
University of Wisconsin and
while there he was employed in
the University's Agricultural News
service. This journalistic back-

"What happened to Macdonald College?" "We never hear from it anymore."

These two statements are examples of some of the feedback that has been trickling back to the Campus from our occasional contacts with people in rural Quebec. They perhaps point out the feelings of many people in English-speaking rural communities that their best bastion of support, Macdonald College, has fallen victim to the budgetary and political forces of the day. This is apparently a distinct change from times past when Macdonald College played an active role in the rural community and was a centre where farmers regularly came for advice and information on farming practices.

To dispel all such rumours, Macdonald College is still alive and functioning well. But perhaps this is a fact that has been known primarily only to those of us who are on Campus. The feeling in rural communities that something has happened to Macdonald indicates perhaps that we at Macdonald have not made ourselves as accessible to the rural community as perhaps we should have. Perhaps we at Macdonald should reexamine our purpose and decide

whether we need to give the same attention to making ourselves available as a resource to rural communities as we do to on-Campus residence teaching and research.

This commitment to the people of the rural community has important implications not only for justifying Macdonald's existence as an institution promoting and serving the needs of the agricultural industry in Quebec, but also in its efforts to encourage young men and women to come to Macdonald to study. If the people view Macdonald as being too removed or aloof to help with the practical problems they are facing on their farms and in their communities, what is the likelihood of them encouraging their sons and daughters to come to Macdonald? If the young people never hear from Macdonald, are they likely to view it as progressive, active, and relevant to today's problems? If Macdonald faces a crisis situation in the future, are rural people going to come forward and say "we need Macdonald College" if they never hear from it? Not likely.

If Macdonald is to regain some of its former stature in the eyes of rural people, it is going to take a new commitment of involving itself in actively working with farmers in rural communities to help them solve their problems. To do this is going to require a commitment of effort and time on the part of the faculty to provide the information and services that rural people need and want.

On the other hand, there also needs to be a commitment from the rural community to communicate its needs and problems to Macdonald so efforts can be made to solve these problems. There must be this two-way flow of information and cooperation so we don't end up "inventing" needs or trying to solve problems that exist in rural areas only as figments of our imagination. Let's all make a determined effort to again open up the channels of communication so we can work to one another's benefit.

Gordon Bachman

Converting Sugar to Meat

Sunshine every day of the year with the extreme in temperature ranging from 70 to 90°. If that sounds like a tourist advertisement, it could be, because that's the climatic condition in Barbados, one of the island gems of the Caribbean. It probably sounds pretty good also from an agricultural point of view — particularly to farmers of eastern Canada having to contend with a growing season averaging about 20 days. Why then does Barbados have to import a majority of its food — particularly meat products — with these foods originating in non-tropical areas where growing conditions would appear to be less favourable than that of the tropics? This paradox has serious economic ramifications, since continued expansion of the tourist industry with its potential revenue much needed for the island's developing economy, actually results in larger imports of costly food necessary to feed the tourist in the manner in which he feels he would like to be treated (large losses of beef steaks).

One of the most important reasons for the food shortage in Barbados is due to the monoculture of sugarcane, a crop which has characterized island agriculture for over 300 years. The island economy does not profit from sugarcane production as much as might be expected since a large share of the profits are realized by countries like the United States, Britain, and Canada, where the imported raw sugar is recrystallized to be marketed in the granular, white form with which we are familiar.

For the past four years, several staff members from the Macdonald Campus have been involved in a project to determine if sugarcane can be used as a feed for livestock. This is in contrast to programs in which sugarcane land is diversified into other crops such as pangola or elephant grass, since in this case it is the use of the crop which is being diversified. Sugarcane probably represents the most efficient crop in converting solar energy into food. Annual yields of cane in Barbados average about 40 tons per acre (30 per cent dry matter) of which up to five tons can be the sugar sucrose. The crop is a perennial with about seven years of cropping possible before reduced yields necessitate replanting. A major drawback in the use of mature cane as a livestock feed is its highly lignified rind layer which can constitute 15-20 per cent of the total crop. Anyone trying to "chew" a stick of raw cane can't help but be impressed by the woody nature of the cane's outside layer. As the result of the development by a Canadian firm of machinery which can separate the rind layer from the rest of the cane, it has been possible to conduct feeding trials with derinded cane in which all the sugar is combined with the internal pith fibers. The resultant feed — termed "Comfith" — is part forage due to its cellulose content (about 20 per cent of the dry matter) but largely a source of concentrated energy since 60 per cent of the dry matter consists of sugar.

Since 1969, the Canadian Government through the Canadian International Development Agency (C.I.D.A.) has financially sup-

ported trials in Barbados in which Comfith has been fed to produce beef, lamb, pork, and poultry. The major aspect of the trial has been with beef, utilizing male Holstein calves which originate from the Canadian cattle imported into the island to help build its dairy industry. Last summer the first group of 35 cattle, which had been raised from week-old calves to 1,000 pounds in weight, were slaughtered and yielded over 17,000 pounds of high quality beef. What is of special interest is that 80 per cent of the ration fed the cattle consisted of materials grown on the island with only protein, minerals and vitamins obtained from imported materials. Growth rates of the cattle varied from 2 to 2.5 lb/day, depending on whether molasses or corn was added to the basic Comfith ration. To further maximize use of the sugarcane crop, chopped sugarcane tops were also utilized in the rations. In trials with swine, gains have averaged 1 lb/day with Comfith (no canetops) constituting 60 per cent of the ration. Although the swine gains are only about two-thirds of what might be expected under North American conditions, what is of interest from an economic point of view is the sugarcane replaced feed grains which conventionally are imported from non-tropical areas.

In a sense Barbados has been a testing ground for this new development in sugarcane utilization, which is in line with the islands' centuries old tradition in sugarcane pioneering. The greatest application of this process will probably be found in those

Top: Experimental feedlot provided by C.I.D.A. Bottom: Good dairy beef type to feed the tourists and Bajans.



areas of the tropics where well-established cattle herds exist on subsistence rations and where there are areas in which adequate rainfall is available for high yields of sugarcane. The sugar producing countries of Latin America (Brazil, Columbia, Venezuela, Mexico, Cuba) are examples where the total cattle population numbers in the millions and under present conditions four to five years are needed to produce market ready beef cattle. It is thus possible to project a system in which breeding herds are maintained on the dry-land prairie-like savannahs and where weaned calves are moved closer to sugarcane growing areas for rapid growth. This may make it possible for countries with less developed economies to greatly improve their export position by supplying beef to an expanding world market, as well as increasing a high quality protein source for local consumption. Macdonald Campus staff from the Animal Science Department have thus had the opportunity in serving in an advisory role to a project which may well result in expanded animal production in many countries of the tropics.

Prof. E. Donefer,
Animal Science Department.

A Simple Balance for Wine Makers

The careful wine maker soon realizes that one of the basic requirements for the consistent production of well-balanced wines is the control of acidity. Kits for testing acidity may be purchased from a wine makers' supply shop. These kits contain a standard alkaline solution, an indicator and something to accurately measure small volumes of liquids. When the solutions are used up or contaminated another kit is needed, and they cost much more than the simple chemicals they contain. For less than a dollar expenditure and three hours' work with a minimum of tools, it is possible to make a small balance that is sensitive enough to meet the needs of the wine maker who wants to put together an acid-control kit. This little balance will weigh

quantities to within 0.1 gram and it has a capacity of 100 grams (nearly four ounces). Canadian coins of the same minting all have the same weight within 1 per cent and these have been used as weights for the balance. Keep a set of coins for weights once the balance has been constructed and calibrated.

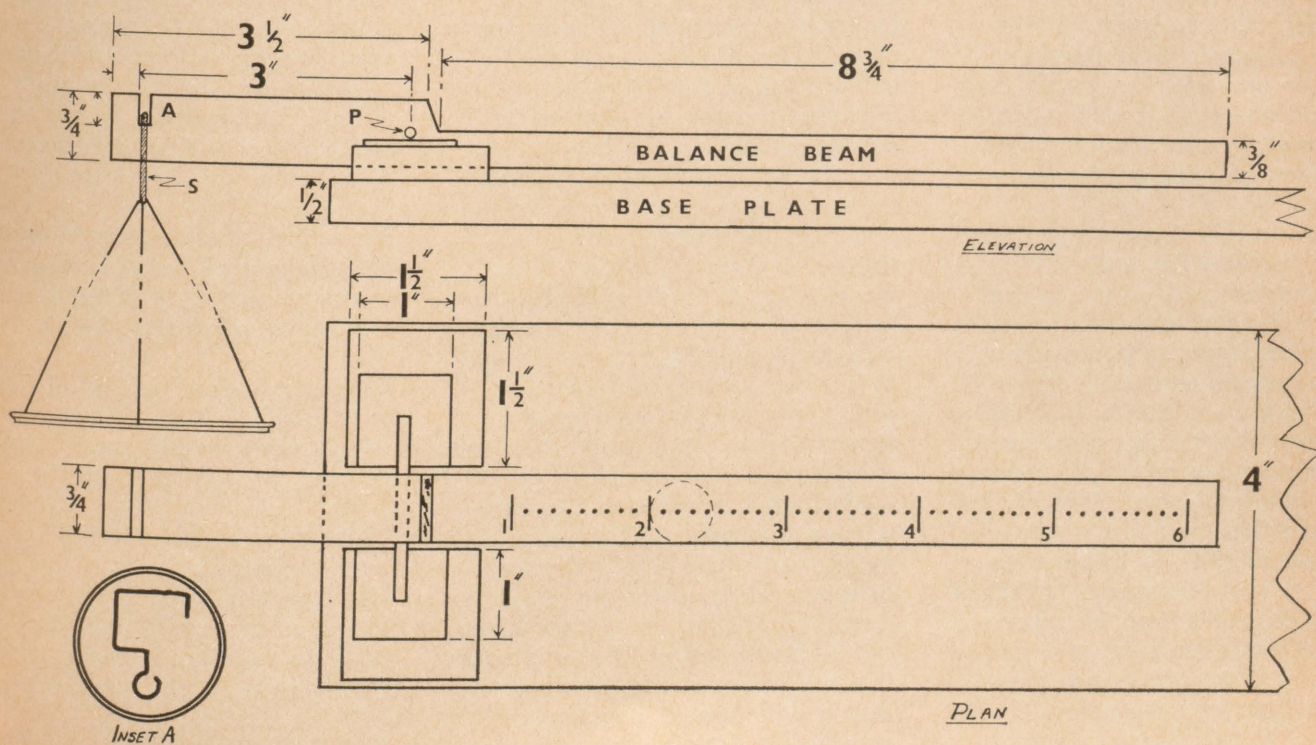
Materials

- 1 piece birch or maple $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $12\frac{3}{8}$ "
- 1 piece plywood 4" x 18" x $\frac{1}{2}$ "
- 2 pieces window glass 1" x 1"
- 2 pieces wood $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{3}{8}$ "
- 1 6" length coat-hanger wire
- 1 pin $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 2" (cut from a 3" nail)
- 24" of nylon fishing line
- 1 tin-can top, 3" diameter, cut off so as to include the seam.

Construction

The balance beam is made from the $\frac{3}{4}$ " square piece of hardwood. The hole for the steel pivot-pin (P) must be at right angles to the sides of the beam and the pin must fit tightly. If a nail is used, make certain that it is perfectly round and smoothly polished. The quality of the balance largely depends on a smooth and uniform bearing surface.

Cut the notch (A) just slightly wider than the thickness of the wire that is used for the stirrup (S) and polish the sides and bottom. The bottom of the notch and the centre of the pivot hole should be **exactly** in line with the back or weight-surface of the beam.



The base plate is made from $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood. Glue the $1\frac{1}{2}$ " squares of wood to the base plate as shown in the diagram, placing them in such a manner that the beam will have $\frac{1}{16}$ " clearance on each side. Lay a flat piece of wood across the blocks and either clamp it or place a heavy weight on it until the glue has set. Glue the 1" glass squares in place in a similar manner. These glass squares are the bearing surfaces for the steel pivot and therefore they must be parallel and flat and, above all else, — clean.

The balance-pan is made from the top of a tin can. Make three small holes, equally spaced around the edge of the disc. Smooth the metal so it won't cut the nylon strings which are attached through the holes. Knot these strings together six inches from the pan. The stirrup (S) is constructed from coat-hanger wire bent as shown in **Inset A**. The bends are made as sharp as possible but the wire must not bind in any way when it is installed on the beam.

Assemble the balance as shown in the diagram. The end of the base plate should barely project over the edge of the shelf or table but if more security is needed a weight may be placed on the opposite end of the base plate. Take care that if such a weight is used it does not touch the beam of the balance. Use a piece of lead or solder to make a tare (counter-weight) to balance the beam. I used a lump of lead which I hung on the stirrup by means of a small hook. File away the lead slowly until the remaining material just balances the beam. If the shelf or table on which the

balance rests is level (or nearly so), the beam will be in balance when its lower surface is parallel to the base plate. This will be very easy to judge after using the balance a few times.

Calibration

The calibration of the balance is easy if you can beg or borrow a set of gram weights, and it isn't too hard if you have to use the following method. You will have to purchase from a drug store a 10-ml disposable plastic hypodermic syringe. Two of these will be needed later on for the determination of wine acidity. Remove and discard the needle. (You may want to keep it — these needles are excellent for removing splinters from fingers.)

Make a small tray, of aluminum foil, that can hold about an ounce of fluid. Place the tray on the balance pan and balance the beam by using a small pin, button or pea as weight on the beam. Fill the syringe with tap water at room temperature and very carefully push in the plunger until the bottom is exactly on the 10-ml mark. Most of these syringes are calibrated in 0.2-ml divisions with only the even milliliters numbered. When the plunger is pushed in until the bottom is opposite the longer line that represents 9 ml, one milliliter of water has been delivered. One milliliter of water weighs one gram. Now, very carefully deposit 1 ml (1 gram) of water in the aluminum tray. Carefully position a 10-cent piece on the beam until the beam is again in balance and mark the position of the coin lightly. Remove the tray, dry it thoroughly and repeat the process. Use the average

position of three "tries" — if you are very careful they should be very nearly the same. Repeat the procedure for 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 grams (ml). Now divide the distances between the lines into 10 parts (see diagram) and mark the lines and divisions with indelible ink.

The reference line for each weight was placed between the coin and the pivot, with the coin just touching the line (see dotted circle on diagram). A single 10-cent piece will weigh an amount up to 6 grams. Use coins of the same minting for higher weights. Several coins stacked over a single spot will balance a weight equal to the number of coins times the value of the spot. For example: 4 coins stacked on line No. 4 will balance 16 grams (4×4), if half-way between 4 and 5 they would balance (4.5×4) 18 grams. If coins are on different positions on the beam the results are added. For example: 1 coin at 1.5 and 5 coins at 4 would balance 21.5 grams ($1.5 + 4 \times 5$).

Remember, the beam must always be balanced before a weighing is started and it must always be in balance when a reading is made.

Always weigh solids and powders on a piece of clean writing paper, which must be balanced (tared) as was the aluminum tray.

In our next article I will tell you how to prepare an acid testing kit using this balance. If you want to use it to weigh letters for postage you should know that 28.4 grams equal 1 ounce (av.).

Prof. G. O. Henneberry,
Chemistry Department.

Nutrition Canada

It has been said that a nation's health is a nation's wealth. When recent reports from medical literature brought forth disturbing evidence that Canadians may not be as well fed as has always been assumed, the Health Protection Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare decided to initiate an operation called "Nutrition Canada." This is a coast-to-coast dietary survey whose main objective is to find out if Canadians really are well-nourished and if not, why not. In addition, there is much concern today over the levels of food additives, non-nutritive substances and pesticides in our daily diets, and it is hoped that this survey will provide the necessary information to assess their effects.

Preparation began in 1969, but the study did not actually start until September 1970. Special training sessions were given to all personnel to make sure of uniform examinations and assessments, and a pilot study was run in Guelph, Ontario, to test the methods and procedures. The survey should be completed by the middle of 1972, although final evaluation of the mass of data will take until 1973. It is expected to cost about \$1,730,000.

By the end of the study, 21,000 Canadians, including 1,000 pregnant women, will have been interviewed in 400 areas; an equal number of people being taken from each of five regions — Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies and Pacific. Each region will be studied twice at different seasons to determine if seasonal foods have an effect on nutritional status. Sampling is based on age and sex with

equal numbers being drawn from above and below a critical family income level of \$4,000 for a family of four. Specific households are chosen by Statistics Canada so that everyone in the five regions has an equal chance to be included. In addition, 2,500 Indians and 800 residents of Eskimo communities will be studied.

Many trained people are needed to do the job, and two special groups are involved. The first group is the advance party which visits the individual homes to explain the purpose of the survey, obtain certain social and financial information and encourage full cooperation. An appointment is then made for the various family members to visit the second group at a local clinic. This group is composed of a team of specialists who give a medical and dental examination, make anthropometric measurements and laboratory tests, and conduct a dietary interview.

A doctor performs a clinical examination with particular reference to the effects of nutrition and a medical history is taken. Blood and urine specimens are collected for analysis. These are all sent to a central laboratory in Ottawa where they are analyzed by automated techniques to ensure a high degree of standardization. Over 18 tests are performed, specimens being tested for sugar, albumin, hemoglobin, cholesterol, various vitamins and iron among others. Body measurements are also taken by an anthropometric examiner and furnish information on the amount of body fat and skeletal growth. The dental examination is con-

ducted by a dental hygienist and covers some 40 aspects of dental health. It notes current conditions and also covers nutritional, genetic and disease factors. Information on the effect of frequent sugar intake on the teeth is noted. It is hoped to augment present knowledge of the effects of fluoridated water by comparing data of persons in fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas. All information is kept completely confidential, but referrals are made to the family doctor when necessary.

The dietary interview is the most time-consuming part of the survey and requires about an hour to complete. Children over 10, and sometimes younger, complete their own interviews. Interviewers are carefully chosen nutritionists or dietitians specially trained to ensure consistent methods of recording and approach. Recording must be done in such a way as to allow the information to be transferred to computer cards for calculating nutritional values. All data from the clinic are processed through a central facility. The interviewers help the participant to recall what food was eaten on a specific day. Although a one-day recall does not take into account the overall eating habits, it does contribute to a pool of knowledge about nutritional practices of the various age and economic groups. Model foods in varying sizes and shapes are used to help in estimating the actual amount of food eaten, and a general eating pattern is established. Certain special details concerning eating habits during pregnancy, baby formulas, special

(Continued on page 8)

Macdonald Reports

Associate Dean

Dr. A. Clark Blackwood, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Vice-Principal, Macdonald College recently announced that Dr. Jean David, Associate Professor of Horticulture, Secretary of the Faculty of Agriculture, and Registrar, Macdonald College, has been appointed Associate Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at Macdonald College.

A graduate of l'Institut agricole d'Oka, he obtained his L.S.A. (Honors) from the University of Montreal in 1940. From 1940 to 1943, Dr. David pursued post-graduate studies in the Department of Horticulture at Macdonald College. From 1941 to 1943, he also held a full time appointment with the Quebec Department of Agriculture as Extension Specialist in Horticulture. In January 1949, Dr. David obtained his Ph.D. degree from the the University of California, Berkley Campus. From 1949

to 1963, Dr. David was employed by the Quebec Department of Agriculture as a specialist in fruit and vegetable storage and processing. During this same period. Dr. David also held a part time appointment at Macdonald College as Assistant Professor of Horticulture and in 1963 he was appointed full time Associate Professor of Horticulture. Dr. David has served on many Faculty and University Committees and has served as Faculty representative to the Quebec Agricultural Research Council since 1967.

(Continued from page 7)

diets and the use of vitamins and minerals are noted.

Once the data from the various sources have been accumulated, processed and analyzed, a picture of the nutritional status of Canadians should emerge. This information is needed for planning public health programs where improvement is necessary and for developing new food legislation as originally planned. It should also be useful for assessing the effects of additives or contaminants in the food supply, for evaluating advertising claims for various foods,

and for establishing the need for additional dietary supplements. It could also help in improving nutrition education, in assessing the value or impact of new convenience foods and perhaps give some indication of the causes of malnutrition. Whatever the findings of this extensive and comprehensive survey, the health of all Canadians stands to improve because of it.

Barbara Houstoun,
Food Science '73.

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The Family

Farm

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of the farmers of the province
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Agriculture and Colonization

HYDRO-ICE COOLING OF VEGETABLES

The aim of this program is to prove to growers of highly perishable vegetables (sweet corn, radishes, shallots, celery, asparagus, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, endives, parsley and spinach) the profitability of the recommended process. The process has two main objectives:

1. To improve the quality and palatability of the products by slowing their deterioration and significantly prolonging their shelf life, thus enhancing their reputation with the consuming public;

2. To improve the marketing of these products by extending the period during which they can be sold — with the effect, in the case of perishable vegetables, of making it possible to match the trend of supply with that of the demand and also to broaden the potential (local and export) marketing field by allowing long-distance shipments.

The duration of this program is limited to three growing seasons, namely from April 1, 1972 to November 1, 1974.

In order to promote the use of hydro-ice cooling by growers of highly perishable vegetables, and to give these products a better reputation among consumers, fruit and vegetable wholesalers and food retailers, and to improve market outlets for such vegetables and make their production and marketing more profitable, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers the following benefits to growers or groups of growers joined together in a

company, cooperative or syndicate who buy a hydro-ice cooler:

A grant equal to 50 per cent of the cost of purchase, up to a limit of \$15,000, to be applied to the purchase of a cooling tunnel and the necessary refrigeration equipment.

To qualify for such subsidies, producers or producers' groups must satisfy the following conditions:

a) Belong to a farming partnership or corporation as defined in the Farm Credit Act and Regulations or be a farm operator cultivating on his own account one or more farms of which he is owner or lessee;

b) Be an agricultural cooperative incorporated under the Cooperative Agricultural Associations Act of Quebec or be an agricultural syndicate eligible for loans granted to such syndicates by the Farm Credit Corporation of Canada;

c) Undertake in writing that the products treated in the subsidized equipment shall be graded, sized, and packed in new packages in accordance with the requirements of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations, and also agree to submit the product concerned to inspection by representatives of the Department's Probity of Sales and Inspection division wherever they may decide and at any time;

d) Undertake to follow at all times the instructions given by employees of the Department's food industry technical aid service regarding the treatment of the water used for cooling the vegetables with a

chlorinated compound;

e) undertake, in cases where produce from other growers is treated by contract in equipment subsidized under this measure, to have the rates which such growers are charged for the said treatment approved by employees of the Department's Marketing branch.

To be eligible for a grant, the hydro-ice cooling equipment must be new and of the sprinkler type.

The equipment must also be approved by the Department's food industry technical aid service as regards its compliance with general standards.

Limitations: a) No grower or producers' group can qualify more than once for a grant for a hydro-ice cooler; b) with regard to the number of grants to be made on an annual basis under this measure, the Department's responsibility is limited to the budget approved specifically for the measure by the National Assembly.

PROMOTION OF RABBIT RAISING

Purpose:

To provide Quebec with a profitable rabbit industry:

- a) Formation and improvement of breeding lines;
- b) Maximum profitability of the rabbit industry for the benefit of the producers and of Quebec.

Aim:

To make use of heredity, feeding and hygiene to build a profitable rabbit industry.

Methods:

Breeding lines are obtained by crossing commercial stocks well endowed with the desired characteristics.

Males and females possessing the required qualities are selected from among a number of rabbits.

Mating and selection are continued within this nucleus until the desirable traits are fixed; for all practical purposes this condition is considered to be reached at about the sixth generation.

Commercial animals are obtained by crossing two or three of the pure lines thus formed.

During this process the breeder seeks to fix inheritable economically important characteristics such as litter size, viability, maternal qualities, disease resistance, feed conversion and yield of meat. Meat trials are thus indispensable for testing the merits of these lines and crosses.

When we compared different lines or crosses, the trials must be carried out under identical conditions of feeding, management and hygiene in order to be valid.

Encouragement for Improving Breeding Lines of Rabbits

Conditions:

a) For developing and improving pure lines:

1. Have at least 100 cages; 2. have, after selection, at least three groups of at least three sister does per group; 3. select or test this or these line(s) in accordance with a program laid down by the Livestock Improvement Division and administered by representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization; 4. make the matings needed to test crosses.

b) For testing crosses:

1. have at least one group of three sister does per cross; 2. test at least two crosses on the same farm; 3. for each cross, keep a strictly accurate record of feeding and litter size, a) at birth; b) at weaning; c) at selling; and the weight of the young rabbits, a) at weaning; b) at selling; 4. The mortality: The test will be

concerned with viability, feed conversion, meat yield, rapidity of growth and carcass quality.

c) General conditions

Allow supervisory technicians to make regular inspections and give them the help needed to handle the animals;

Equip and maintain the premises in a condition conducive to good production;

Supply all reports required by the Livestock Improvement Division.

Benefits:

The Department of Agriculture and Colonization will grant the following financial assistance to rabbit breeders whose competence, stock, and rearing conditions meet the requirements of this policy;

a) For pure lines: 1. \$3 per litter for each doe on test; 2. \$18 per year for each buck on test.

b) For testing crosses: 50 cents per young rabbit raised to slaughter.

PROMOTION OF GOOSE AND DUCK RAISING

Purpose:

a) To promote the development in Quebec of lines of geese and ducks of good quality, meeting the needs of producers and consumers; b) to ensure the profitability of this industry.

Aim:

To contribute to the development of a profitable industry by testing various types of housing and through improvements in management, feeding, breeding and health.

Methods:

a) Fixing economically important heritable characteristics such as feed conversion, number of eggs per female, fertility, hatching rate, rapidity of growth, and meat yield. Meat trials are indispensable for evaluating the merits of crosses; b) comparing the yields obtained from birds of pure lines and from crosses. This project must be continued for at least three years.

Encouragement for Improving Lines of Geese and Ducks

Conditions:

a) For improving pure lines:

1. Identify goslings and ducklings of each pure line when they are one day old; 2. have at least 50 females of each line or breed (after selection); 3. select or test this or these line(s) or breed(s) in accordance with a program laid down by the Livestock Improvement Division and administered by authorized representatives of the Department of Agriculture; 4. for each line or cross, keep a strictly accurate record of: Feed conversion, fertility, number of eggs per female, hatching rate; 5. make the matings needed to test crosses; 6. identify goslings or ducklings of each cross when they are one day old.

b) For testing crosses:

1. Have at least 75 goslings or ducklings per cross between pure lines which is to be tested; 2. test at least three crosses on the same farm; 3. in the case of crosses, the test will be concerned with viability, feed conversion, meat yield, rapidity of growth, and carcass quality.

c) General conditions

1. Allow supervisory technicians to make regular inspections and give them the help needed to identify and select the birds; 2. equip and maintain the building(s) in a condition conducive to good production; 3. supply all reports required by the Livestock Improvement Service.

Benefits:

The Department of Agriculture and Colonization will grant the following financial assistance to farmers meeting the requirements of this policy and conforming to the conditions.

a) Pure lines

Geese: \$6 per goose or gander kept for renewing the said lines. Ducks: \$3 per duck or drake kept for renewing the said lines.

b) Crosses

Geese: \$1 per gosling raised to slaughter age. Ducks: 50 cents per duckling raised to slaughter age.



Some Trends in Quebec Agriculture

(The following is a copy of the speech given by Mr. Gaetan Lussier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Quebec at the Annual Meeting of the Meat Packers Council of Canada.)

It was a pleasure for me to accept your invitation. The opportunity to attend the Annual Meeting of an organization like yours is not one to be missed. Your vitality and drive and your sustained progress, year by year, are among the factors on which we base our optimism about the future of Canadian agriculture, and in particular that of our own Quebec agriculture which we are striving to make stronger and more efficient. You hold a strategic position between the producer and the consumer and perform an increasingly important task in the marketing process of the agricultural products that you handle. Occupying third place among our biggest industries, you play a significant part in the economic life of the country.

As you know, agriculture is now turning the sharp corner which it has to take towards modernization in order to attain a degree of profitability more in keeping with the needs of those engaged in it and a level of quality suited to market requirements. Within this re-orientation — which has already been going on for some years — there are discernible certain trends, about which I want to talk to you in the few minutes at my disposal.

Some of these trends are connected with farming, that is to say the production sector, and others with the marketing sector of which you are a part.

To put my brief summary into its proper context, it will be helpful to begin by stating a few facts about Quebec's place in Canadian agriculture. At the last census, the total capital investment of Quebec farms amounted to 10 per cent of that of all farms in Canada. As regards area, Quebec's farmlands amounted to 7.4 per cent of those of the country as a whole.

From the financial standpoint, Quebec farmers' gross returns in 1969 were worth \$757.7 million or 15.8 per cent of the value for all Canadian farmers. Total net farm income in Quebec was \$218 million or 16.9 per cent of that for all Canada.

The 80,294 census farms in Quebec in 1966 represent 19 per cent of all Canadian farms, directly employ 106,000 persons (that is, 19 per cent of Canada's farm labour force) and sales of their products are valued at 12 per cent of all sales of Canadian farm products.

As regards the economy in general, agriculture was Quebec's chief primary industry in 1968, contributing two per cent to the gross domestic product. If we add the farm input and output activities it gives rise to in the agribusiness sector, this contribution increases to 11 per cent. Besides directly employing 5.7 per cent of Quebec's labour force, the agricultural sector generated over 2,000 jobs a year in the processing industries during the period 1963 to 1968.

In the rural sector, agriculture still predominates. About 40 per cent of the rural population is directly or indirectly dependent upon it and, if we include the activities of its input and output industries and services, the proportion of the rural population engaged amounts to at least 50 per cent and agriculture occupies over 75 per cent of the area where farming is possible (excluding of course urban, forestry and mining zones). Quebec's agriculture thus retains a leading place in the primary sector of the Province's economy.

By virtue of the position they occupy, the farmers are the source of your activities and play an essential role in the smooth operation and progress of your industry. They supply you with the primary material with which you work. For them, livestock and livestock products are the main source of income and they count on earning an honest living from them.

Notwithstanding its importance in our economy, agriculture has its ample share of problems. As everybody knows, the farmers

of our day are passing through a very difficult period in which their incomes are insufficient to provide them with a living standard comparable with that of other classes of society. In fact, after having shown a steady annual rise from 1960 to 1969, Quebec farmers' gross income fell in 1970 and 1971. The glut of pork, poultry and eggs has led to a marked fall in prices which has been reflected in a disappointing level of gross income. This fell by one per cent a year in 1970 and 1971, whereas in 1969 it had risen by 17 per cent compared with the 1964-1968 average, which in turn represented a 28.4 per cent advance over the 1959-1963 average. The outlook for 1972 points to some recovery but the level of gross returns will remain below that of 1969. This means that, in general during this 10-year period, gross income has increased by about five per cent per year.

By contrast, operating costs during the same period have risen by an average of 5.4 per cent a year. Thus, in that period, the increase in net farm income did not keep up with operating costs. Furthermore, since 1969, net income from farming operations has been markedly declining — from \$2,994 in 1969 to \$2,557 in 1970 and to an expected \$2,021 for 1971. Should this declining trend in net income continue, it will plainly reduce the farmers to an increasingly distressing plight.

At the same time those engaged in farming have, with their dwindling income, to cope — like everyone else — with a steady rise of about three per cent a year in living costs. As a result there is a serious problem of poverty which is perhaps not easy to pinpoint but is nevertheless real.

This kind of income level means that a large part of the farming population cannot find the money needed to modernize their enterprises. The situation is the result of a set of constraints and major difficulties which not all Quebec farmers are able to overcome.

That is why we are now negotiating the setting-up of a federal-provincial assistance plan to include the following features: (a) a

service for taking inventory of available farms; (b) a program for buying up and promptly reselling farms; (c) grants to the sellers to induce them to give up farming; (d) a system of special loans (up to \$15,000) in cases where the buyer cannot satisfy the requirements for the usual forms of credit.

This plan meets our needs to a very considerable degree and we are in agreement in principle to push on with its implementation. However, in view of the Federal government's intention to administer and finance the program unilaterally, we find ourselves at grips with serious difficulties as regards to putting it into effect.

With all the other provinces, we firmly believe we should retain an active and concrete participation both as regards the preparation of the programs and their actual application in the field, i.e. amongst the farmers. The provinces, and especially Quebec, must make sure to maintain their predominant role in the development of their farmlands and the organization and direction of their agriculture. More precisely, we must continue to exercise our full role in production and interprovincial trade, and also as regards the province's social policy because of the program's many implications in that field. In spite of difficulties, we fervently hope that the current negotiations will lead to a satisfactory agreement.

For those who wish to stay on farming, the transformation of their farms into larger, stronger and more profitable units would thus be greatly facilitated and Quebec agriculture could take its full place in the general economy. Those on the other hand who have to give up farming will be provided with more effective ways of making up a career in other sectors.

For some time past, there has ceased to be any question of looking upon farming simply as a way of life or upon agricultural production merely in the light of the rural family's needs. Farming is getting further and further away from its ancient labouring status and drawing close to industry. It must provide a satisfactory living standard for those

engaged in it and, in addition, food for an ever-increasing number of consumers. With this object, all farm production structures — from lands and buildings up to the marketing of produce — are subject to readaptation. That is the point at which the evolving forces of industrial society based on modern technology and a high degree of mechanization and even giantism meet the resistance of farmers imbued with prudence learned from contact with nature and increased by the constraints imposed by the precarious balance of the productions they work with.

The hesitation with which most farmers face changes undoubtedly delays the modernization of farms — often to the despair of an industrial sector constantly eager for rapid progress. But such hesitation is not pointless, because by steadying down the pace of innovation it allows for the necessary adjustments to ensure greater profitability from new methods and for the application of corrective measures while there is still time to avoid unforeseen unfavourable effects.

In spite of this prudent hesitation, the producers are putting a lot of energy into improving their farms. The consolidation of farming units is proceeding at an increasing pace. From 1951 to 1966, the average total area of Quebec farms rose from 125 to 160.5 acres while the cleared acreage increased from 65.7 to 95 acres. This trend has certainly increased since 1966 but only the 1971 census will confirm it.

The Department of Agriculture is striving to optimize the economic impact of agriculture, from the producer to the consumer's table, in particular through more rational use of farmland, diversification, and gradual regionalization of production.

Experiments are now being carried out on cross-matings between dairy and beef cattle with a view to bringing these two types of livestock into more parallel alignment while deriving maximum yield from each of them. In marginal farming regions, a large-scale project to replace dairy cattle by beef cattle is in progress under an established

program to regionalize farm productions.

For a number of years past, an increased interest has been seen in beef raising. The number of cows kept for the purpose in the province rose from 70,500 in 1961 to 82,900 in 1966 and to 118,000 in 1970. Likewise the demand for semen from the Quebec A.I. Centre's purebred beef bulls (95 per cent of which is used for inseminating dairy cows) has greatly increased. In 1963-64 the number of matings was 4,513 and is expected to exceed 50,000 for 1971-72. By this means, we should be able to make better use of vealer calves and reduce our imports of beef carcasses which now average about 10,000 a week. Under the same program, farmers in areas favourable for grain growing are devoting annually increasing acreages to the most profitable of them. In fact, there has been a big increase in grain corn production for several years past; in 1967 the province's production was 1,558,000 bushels and in 1971 it was 7,500,000.

In spite of that, if a satisfactory solution for Quebec farmers to the problems caused by the Canadian Wheat Board's grain marketing policies is not quickly found so as to correct the injustices of which eastern Canadian farmers are victims, there will undoubtedly be a big shift of soilless productions now distributed throughout the province towards the Montreal plain, where they will revert to productions with soil.

For we cannot consent to a whole sector of our agricultural economy, built up on the assumption that the West should be Canada's granary, being lost to us because of the discriminatory and unfair measures of certain national bodies. The amount of capital invested in this sector is too large for us to allow enterprises representing 30 per cent of Quebec's agricultural production to disappear.

Altogether, Quebec's agricultural production meets only about 60 per cent of the population's food needs. Although we produce a surplus in some sectors such as dairy products, poultry meat,

carrots, onions and apples, we have a deficit of other farm products in which we are particularly interested, such as beef, veal, pork lamb and mutton. In the case of beef, in spite of a steady increase in production, we are not managing to keep up with the rising demand, and the extent of our self-sufficiency is on the decrease. Appreciable progress is noticeable in veal and pork production but lamb and mutton show a continual decline.

The success achieved by our farmers in those productions where we have a surplus encourages us to believe that Quebec can supply a much bigger part of its domestic market. With this aim, and in order to promote farm modernization while taking into account regional disparities, the Quebec Department of Agriculture has decided to direct its efforts towards regional development. The province's farmland has been divided into 12 regions. Each region is under the direction of an agricultural co-ordinator who, with the help of a team of specialists, is working to prepare and carry out regional programs designed to get farming back onto a profitable footing. Management teams are busy establishing and maintaining closer contacts with the farmer by providing him with prompt and readily available services. Some farm productions like grain and beef cattle are encouraged in regions where they are likely to lead to greater profitability. Increased feed grain growing will allow farmers to reduce the production costs of their livestock enterprises. They will then be in a better position to meet the competition from western producers which it is practically impossible to cope with at present owing to the two-price system for feed grains now imposed by the Canadian Wheat Board. That system also causes big fluctuations in pork production thus leading to serious consequences as regards investments at the processing level.

The producer's situation with regard to the market is also fraught with many problems he is trying to solve in an attempt to improve his lot.

The reorganization and consolidation of farmlands is admittedly resulting in a decrease of about three per cent a year in the number of farmers

but there are still a lot of farmers compared with the relative handful of buyers. The consequent feeble bargaining power of the producers makes them almost powerless in the face of price fluctuations.

The multiplicity of decision making centres at the production level makes it very difficult to match supply to demand. Thus if, at a given moment, when the price of a certain product is very high, all the producers decide to increase their output at the same time, there will be overproduction resulting in a decline in prices, possibly to the point of collapse if production remains high. This in fact, is what usually happens because, with the large proportion of fixed costs on the farm, there has to be a real drop in prices to bring about an appreciable decrease in production. The farmers then reduce their output at random, mostly to the point of causing a considerable rise in prices and so the price and production cycles follow one another without anyone being able to remedy the situation. Everybody is affected including the processors, who have to operate at one time when the market is rising and at another time when it is declining, thus taking considerable risks and some times big losses. As for the producers, they are often reduced to asking for government subsidies in order to survive because their margin of profit is too slender to allow them to absorb price declines which are too sudden.

Modern production methods and more efficient management on farms are causing productivity to rise faster in agriculture than in the economy as a whole. Add to that the annual fluctuations in yield due to weather conditions and diseases and you have a picture of the chief factors that can give rise to surpluses or shortages.

Since the total demand for agricultural products is practically inelastic, the problem of cycles can only be solved through a regulation of the supply by the producers as the result of a strict discipline agreed upon and imposed on themselves. This implies a centralization of decisions as to the quantity of products to be put on the market and their prices. Better supply management is therefore becoming increasingly

imperative for the farmers and they are already helping to improve it through the efforts of the marketing organizations they have created for themselves. On March 31, 1971 there were 39 joint plans in Quebec, of which seven were on a provincial and 32 on a regional scale. The products concerned are as follows: fluid milk, manufacturing milk, pulpwood and lumber, shell eggs, poultry, canned tomatoes, maple syrup and sugar, tobacco, and blueberries. The present trend is towards amalgamating local and regional plans into plans on a provincial scale.

Quebec does not live in isolation but it does exist as a full partner in a federation where the markets must remain free between the provinces while being subject to regulation at the national level. Hence it is part of the normal course of events that the farmers are tending to amplify and complete their marketing organizations so as to be in a position to take a full part in the activities of the federal agencies which will be set up following the adoption of Bill C-176 by the government of Canada. This market sharing is in the process of being completed in the case of eggs and poultry meat and ought to be so for pork and other livestock productions.

It will, however, only be possible to achieve the desired sharing effectively if the present discriminatory situation with regard to Quebec's soilless productions is corrected. It has been claimed that the freight subsidy on shipments of western feed grains to eastern Canada gives eastern producers an advantage which — when added to the higher prices they received for their hogs and poultry because of their nearness to the consumer market — fully compensates for the disadvantage in the price of feed grains. We do not agree with this claim because it is quite clear that the difference in the price of feed grains makes the competitive position of our farmers untenable.

Joint action by producers and governments should lead to equitable sharing of markets between the producers in the different provinces. This applies to the national market and to the export market.

(Continued on inside back cover)

QWI

Dr. Baker Talks to Milby W.I.

Milby Women's Institute held an evening in Huntingville Hall on March 27 with a good number of W.I. members from each of the five branches of Sherbrooke County present. Welfare and Health conveners, Mrs. S. Cairns and Mrs. I. Kirby were the hostesses.

The guest speaker was Dr. Baker from ICU Sherbrooke, assisted by Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Watson, nurses from the Regional Hospital.

Dr. Baker was introduced by Mrs. Kirby. The subjects he chose to talk on were VD and drugs. A film was shown illustrating the ways that VD could be contacted, the frightening way these diseases had increased since 1967 and the tremendous importance that adolescents be shown films such as this in the schools as a preventative measure. A question and answer period followed.

The next film shown was on drugs, where Glory Fisher told a group of young people in New York City of her terrible experience of being a drug addict for over 20 years. He was in and out of jail during the entire time. It wasn't a pretty story but it made the reality of what is going on in our own communities seem even more serious and strengthened our desire to do what we can to help now. Dr. Baker promised to help in any way that he could by showing films in schools.

Mrs. Cairns thanked the speaker for enlightening us on these subjects. Light refreshments were then served.

Party Time

To celebrate **Spoooner Pond's** (Richmond County) 35th anniversary, 29 members gathered at the home of Mrs. W. Lancaster (joint hostesses were Mrs. E. Lancaster and Mrs. W. Brock) for a delicious luncheon complete with anniversary cake, flowers, etc. Honour guests QWI President Mrs. V. R. Beattie and County President Mrs. W. Branscomb were each presented with a corsage. While Mrs. Lancaster's helpful family did all the dishes the ladies were able to relax and enjoy their meeting. Mrs. Beattie presented five members with 25-year pins. A new member was welcomed, Mrs. Blancard read the branch history and Mrs. J. Walker displayed scrapbook pictures and articles of interest which had been gathered over the years.

Canadian Cultures

We are a mixed aggregation of people in a land of challenge and opportunity, facing together problems of wide diversity.

The word "culture" suffers from the fact that it, like the word "democracy" means different things to different people. Being cultured does not mean that we have to love everybody or support everybody's ideas of refinement, or worship at everybody else's totem, but only that we develop personally and learn to get along with other people.

There is no excuse for Canadians to be people whose lives and hopes and contributions to culture move only in small circles. Canadians speak in many tongues, they go to

many churches, they have many customs. The ethic groups supplement one another in an addition to Canada's culture as a whole. To accept what they proudly offer is to become compassionately understanding of our relationship to one another.

Ideas spring up in the hearts and minds of women everywhere, but if kept only in the heart and mind, they stagnate and die. If they are shared with others and put to work, they bring forth much fruit and become a force in the world.

The best and sweetest things in life are things you cannot buy:
The music of the birds at dawn,
The rainbow in the sky,
The dazzling magic of the stars,
The miracle of light,
The precious gifts of health and strength, of hearing, speech and sight,
The peace of mind that crowns a busy life of work well done,
A faith in God that deepens as you face the setting sun,
The boon of love, the joy of friendship.
As the years go by, you find the greatest blessings are the things you cannot buy.

Mrs. R. Graham,
Provincial Convener,
Home Economics.

A Look at Other Provinces

W.I. periodicals from our sister Canadian provinces make excellent reading. The subscription rates are not high. Some branches would find these suitable gifts for senior members who have time for extra reading. A few items noted from some recent issues are: In the

Northern Canadian W.I. we read of a new branch at Norman Wells which was issuing personal invitations to all the women in the Settlement, thus hoping for increased membership. Proceeds from their first project, a tea and bake sale, would help to purchase materials for a silk screening project.

Once a month was not enough for a St. John's, Newfoundland, W.I. branch to meet (this meeting is now kept for business) so every Tuesday morning they work on crafts and help each other with them. None had ever made a quilt but, in true W.I. fashion, after seeing a quilt pattern they hoped to try it. New Brunswick W.I. serve their English and French branches with a bilingual magazine.

Two projects at Prince Edward Island W.I.'s — Candle Craft and assistance in Defensive Driving Courses.

A Nova Scotia branch has sponsored two "Summer Workshops of the Arts", finding accommodation for over 40 students, who ranged in age from teens to an octogenarian. Students received valuable instruction. Villagers and visitors enjoy companionships and, through the artists' eyes, all began to see beauty in familiar things. As one fisherman said after looking at a picture, "I never knew my old barrels looked so pretty."

Ontario W.I.'s were happy to have ACWW President Mrs. Olive Farquharson present to help celebrate their 75th anniversary.

One of the projects of the Saskatchewan Homemaker's Clubs is Trinkets from Trash.

From Manitoba Institute News we read:

Joy of Life

To look for the best in others
And smile if they make mistakes,
To count them as friends and
brothers

Will show we have got what it
takes.

To master the art of living,
Find peace in the place of strife,
Which is but the gift of giving —
And this is the joy of life.

Is your daughter getting married?

W.I. members share their experience . . . Nellie gives points to remember when making wedding cakes: 1) Be sure your cakes are all the same thickness. Measure from bottom of pan up, as some pans are deeper than others in the same set; 2) Be sure your cakes have straight edges and pans are not warped from corner to corner as sometimes happens with square pans; 3) If heavy brown paper is used to line pans, cut to fit the bottom and then the sides. Do not push paper in in one piece as this usually makes creased or rounded corners on cakes; 4) If a three- or four-tiered cake is being made, be sure there is the same size difference on all cakes, such as ten inch, eight inch, six inch, four inch and so on.

Sybil tells of little things often overlooked: 1) A check with the minister, caterer and place for reception before setting a definite

date for the wedding; 2) Older guests often find it tiring if "supper time" is too long after the wedding ceremony; 3) Often the photographer arrives and the knife to cut the cake has been forgotten; 4) Place cards should be put at the head table only to avoid hurt feelings as well as confusion; 5) Seating arrangements should be given to the person placing the place cards; 6) Better vision is ensured if floral arrangements on the tables are kept low; 7) the colours of the punch should blend with the over-all colours. 8) Have silver (or other suitable) plates on hand for serving the wedding cake and prearrange with the bridesmaids if they are to do the serving of the cake; 9) Serving of the wedding cake can be speeded up if an extra layer of the cake has been left in the kitchen for cutting.

Sugar Dumplings

1½ cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs, well beaten
⅓ cup rich milk (or more if needed)

Sift dry ingredients together and add to well beaten eggs alternately with milk. Drop by spoonfuls into boiling maple syrup to which 1 tablespoon of corn syrup has been added to prevent graining. This recipe is a favourite of the East Clifton W.I.

Five corn seeds in a row.
One for the blackbird,
One for the crow,
One for the cutworm,
And two left to grow.



A Presentation

Eight members of **Brompton Road Women's Institute, Sherbrooke County**, were presented with 25-year pins at a recent meeting. The presentation was made by the County President Mrs. Kenneth Smart. Four of the members are charter members (48 years): Mrs. W. F. Goodfellow, Mrs. E. M. Goodfellow, Miss E. Winget, and Mrs. H. MacLeod, who is now a resident of the Bennett Nursing Home and was unable to be present.

pictured from left to right, back row, are: Mrs. S. C. Billing, Mrs. H. Clark, Mrs. E. Decoteau, Mrs. G. Decoteau. Front row, left to right: Mrs. E. M. Goodfellow, Mrs. W. F. Goodfellow, Miss E. Winget.

The Second Century Challenge To Women

It is the logical consequence of the emancipation of Canadian women in the First Century that we even consider tendering a challenge to Second Century Women. Paradoxically, we must look backward in order to see the way ahead. It is not too difficult to travel in imagination to 1867 and consider what 'summons to contest' faced Canadian women of that day.

The menfolk had designed and voted for a confederation of the existing provinces. They dreamed the dream of a great country, while only vaguely comprehending the vastness of our geographical expanses. In their lordly attitudes struck for posterity by the artist in the picture 'Fathers of Confederation', we get a glimpse of their bland satisfaction in the concoction of this wonderful plan. Then they left and returned home. And who was at home? Their silent partners, women, from whom obedience, co-operation and approval was assumed.

Did these women dream the same dream? I think not! If the majority of them dreamed at all, they must surely have had nightmares of work, work, and more work. If, by chance, there was a little time to dream, the dream must have been the impossible dream of matching physical strength with physical demands.

The duties of the average homemaker (a term unknown then) consisted of keeping the home clean, entailing the primary duty of making soap to accomplish this, by hand; pumping water, by hand; keeping fires alight to heat this water, by hand; washing clothes, scrubbing by hand; making clothes (no sewing machines) by hand; cooking tremendously heavy meals by hand; making candles, by hand; and, in the many isolated areas, delivering babies with the help of a neighbour's hand. Even recreation consisted of physical labour; in most cases the girls got together socially at sewing bees. Many used the old box supper trick to catch a husband — box suppers made by

hand. One stands in awe at the terrific display of physical energy.

And home comes the news that the Fathers of Confederation had decided to make a new country. The little woman found energy to lift her eyes from all her activities not only to share the dream, but to humbly make her contribution. One also stands in wonder at this display of stamina. Now she must instill in the minds of her children the dream of a great country to be made with God's help, for it was an age of reverence and great faith. They accomplished it all, those poor, tired, glorious women by keeping their individual homes in order. In turn, their influence spread from their communities through their children, some of whom travelled to and remained to settle the vast expanses of the great country, and whose children's children celebrated our First Centennial.

The First Century woman went through the personal agonies of two great wars. Many times military victories meant little to her when an integral part of her was left lifeless by the encounter. The Great Depression draining resiliency of spirit, she shared the hopeless agony of unemployed fathers and families. It was her lot to revive the dream, to maintain courageous hope and even optimism in the face of impersonal change resulting in personal disasters. In the latter half of the first century women met and matched with equal vigour the circumstance of their generation.

And now at the beginning of the second century is there anything left which women must attend to?

Superficially our country is huge, we are not at war, and great physical labour is not required of us. What then is our challenge? We recognize and appreciate the great strides women as a class have taken. Now we have a vote; men acknowledge our abilities and capabilities as never before. To make our situation clearer, even Parliament has had a Royal Commission on the Status of Women. Our condition has improved to the degree that some of us lead pampered lives. In addition, we have what our female predecessors never possessed; that is, choice. What should we do with these riches?

If it is true that man does not live by bread alone, certainly neither does woman. The way is clear, as we have, so must we give. As the horizons of the infant country broadened, so must our personal horizons broaden. Now we must include in our sights not only our own children, not only Canadian children, but all the children of the world. We must join the battle of all men of goodwill to obtain and keep the peace in the world. We must transfer by right of heritage the blind faith of our grandmothers into the clear light of truth. We must acknowledge that if all men are brothers, ergo all women are sisters whatever the race or creed or social standing. The personal dignity of each person must not be violated. The all too easy 'Lady Bountiful' role is long gone.

The ordinary necessities must be preserved for the generations to come, for what benefit will it be if our legacy is polluted air and water? What benefit freedom if it degenerates into promiscuity? What

benefit moon trips if our children indulge in drug trips? What benefit atomic energy if a bomb will annihilate the earth?

Our challenge can be met by once more beginning at the beginning. Somehow the dream of greatness must be revived in our up-to-date homes. Self-discipline ingrained so that our children are disciplined to pick the right way through the maze which will confront them. Our burden in the future will not be a physical one, but rather a struggle with our minds to keep them open. The old familiar areas are still our responsibility. Our homes must always be an example of what we would like to see in our communities and in the attitude of our country, that is an atmosphere of tolerance, self-control, and willingness to share with others. Because many women are employed outside the home and more will be in the future, our sphere of influence has widened. Because we are entitled to hold public office, more of us should offer our services. Because we are better educated than before and many resources are easily available to us, we must be alert to all new ideas using good judgment in our choices.

The Second Century Challenge to Women is Choice, a privilege never known before in such vastness to women of any age. As John Oxenham has said, "To every man there openeth a Way, and Ways, and a Way. —" So to every woman there openeth a Way, and Ways, and a Way. Let every one of us women make certain that when Canadian women of the Third Century reach back to under-

stand our pressures, as well as our accomplishments, we can meet the scrutiny of history without apology, and with pride.

Mrs. Gladys Woolley,
Hemmingford W.I.

(The above citizenship essay was the Quebec entry in an FWIC contest.)

Q.W.I. News

Twelve counties (51 branches) reporting this month.

"Laughter is one of the important ingredients for converting a house into a home" — Barachois.

"Wherever there is a Women's Institute, you find a high standard of living," — Hon. Wm. A. Stewart, Ontario Minister of Agriculture and Food.

Many alert branch conveners bring excellent articles to read at meetings. To name a few . . . "Why Our Giant New Schools are Obsolete"; "Breakfast Food for People with Heart Trouble"; "How to Raise a Rose Without Raising a Fuss"; "Use of Spices"; "Typing for Grade VI Students Fosters Good Work Habits"; "How to Spot a Bargain".

Many branches are helping the Cancer Society in various ways . . . making dressings, bringing in cotton, canvassing, donations, etc.

The welfare of others continues uppermost in the minds of W.I. members as they provide lunches for needy children at school; visit and entertain senior citizens; help to buy playground equipment;

give blankets and quilts to fire victims, and many other good deeds. We are reminded of the Bible and Jesus' words, I was hungry, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: I was sick, and ye visited me.

We are proud to report 31 W.I. members from six branches who had perfect attendance last year.

Lennoxville's objective for the year is **growth**. A new member is their first step. Ten other branches report a total of 15 new members.



before they arrive...

. . . in late winter or early spring, give your ewes a Thibenzole* drench. Thibenzole can protect sheep against roundworms — in all stages — eggs, larvae and adult. And for year long protection against roundworms don't forget a second Thibenzole drench in summer or fall.

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SHARP
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VETERINARY PRODUCTS.

*Trade Mark

recognized with the presentation of 25-year pins to eight members at **Brompton Road**; five members at **Spooner Pond**; one member each at **Brownsburg**, **Beebe** and **Stanstead North**. Congratulations.

A "Looney Lids" competition at **Dalesville-Louisa** brought forth ideas and creativity in hat designing that would have been an inspiration to any milliner. The cleverly designed first-prize winner was made of grapefruit halves and decorated with grapes.

Franklin Centre made a unique quilt consisting of 10 blocks with

and the maple leaf design quilted between the blocks.

Displaying books and native handicraft, Mrs. D. Turim told **Hemingford** about Israel . . . the country, its people and native handicraft.

At **Beechgrove** Mrs. G. Graham capably explained the CANFARM method of bookkeeping and stressed the great importance of a good system of accounting to the modern farmer.

Clarendon: Mr. G. Grouse of the Shawville Equity spoke on the

the field of education. Before the Township of Clarendon was surveyed, Bristol Corners was the first school centre, followed by schools at Shawville, Stark's Corners, and Radford. Walter Radford owned and taught in his own school, which was built on the Richardson property. The school was built of logs plastered with mud.

Wakeham learned how to select an onion, its culture, harvesting and nutritional values, while **Aylmer East** gave a tip for onion growers — a solution of one tablespoon turpentine to one gallon of water put in rows before onion sets are planted will prevent damage by worms.

Hatley Centre heard about the new program for the Piggery Theatre where, besides presenting plays, movies, art exhibits and organizing a drama workshop, they are planning special activities for children.

Dewittville: A guest speaker gave some very helpful hints on choosing a sewing machine for each one's particular needs. In describing some of the latest fashions she displayed one of the recent innovations — a pant skirt — which created quite a sensation when modelled by one of the members. Stretch garments were also displayed.

W.I. work in Britain was described at **Ayer's Cliff** by a member from Hampshire, England.

Enjoy a touch of Austria
IN BEAUTIFUL VERMONT



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OF COURSE, THERE IS NO SKIING NOW BUT WE DO HAVE MANY

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Summer, Fall or Winter . . . Dostal's combines Old World charm with New World conveniences.

- All rooms with twin-double beds and private baths
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Continued from page 14)

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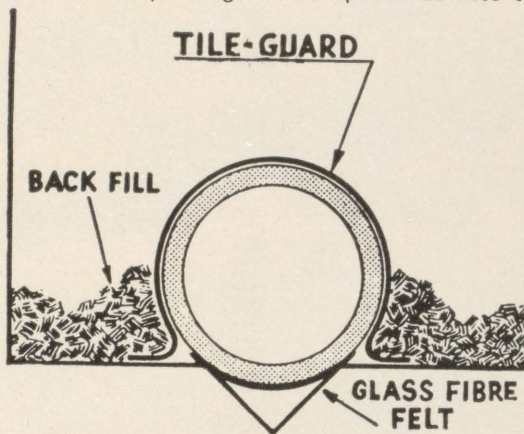
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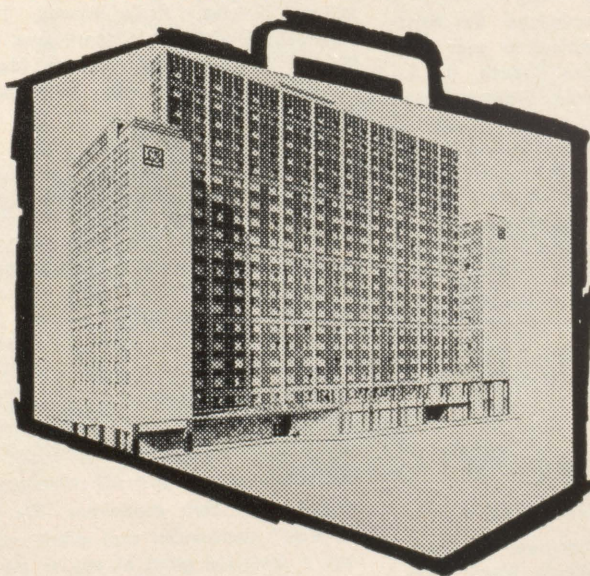
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